RECORDS OF PLAYERS

DUFFY, OF BOSTON, AT THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Twener, Thompson, Delehanty and Mamilton, of Philadelphia, Next-Offcial Baseball Batting Percentages.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. - President Young, of the National Baseball League, to-day gave out the official batting records of players for the season of 1894. Duffy, of the Boston club, heads the list. His record in full is: Games, 124; at bat, 539; runs, 160; first base, 236; percentage, .438; total bases, 372; sacrifice hits, 10; stolen bases, 49. Four of Philadelphia's players follow Duffy, viz.: Turner, with a percentage of .425; Thompson, .403; Delehanty, .400; Hamilton, .398. Captain Anson, of the Chicago team, comes next, with a percentage of .394. Baltimore makes its first appearance with Kelley, whose percentage is .391. Holliday, of Cincinnati, is tenth, with a percentage of .383. New York's best batter, Doyle, percentage, .369, is No. 12. Brooklyn, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Louisville, Washfagton and St. Louis make their first apsearance on the list in the order named. The record in full of the leading batter in each club, except Duffy, of Boston, heretofore given, is as follows:

Turner, of Philadelphia-Games, 77; at bat, 347; runs, 94; first base, 147; percentage, .423; total bases, 187; sacrifice hits, .8; stolen bases, 12. Anson, of Chicago—Games, 83; at bat, 347; runs, 87; first base, 137; percentage, .394; total bases, 188; sacrifice hits, 7; stolen

bases, 17. Kelly, of Baltimore-Games, 129; at bat, 509; runs, 167; first base, 199; percentage, .391; total bases, 304; sacrifice hits, 19; stolen bases, 45. Holliday, of Cincinnati-Games, 122; at bat, 519; runs, 125; first base, 199; percentage, .383; total bases, 297; sacrifice hits, 4; sto-

len bases, 39 Doyle, of New York-Games, 105; at bat, 425; runs, 94; first base, 157; percentage, 369; total bases, 216; sacrifice hits, 4; stolen Griffin, of Brooklyn-Games, 106; at bat, 405; runs, 123; first base, 148; percentage, 365; total bases, 209; sacrifice hits, 5; sto-

Childs, of Cleveland-Games, 117; at bat, 476; first base, 174; runs, 144; percentage, .365; total bases, 227; sacrifice hits, 4; stolen Smith, of Pittsburg-Games, 125; at bat, 497; runs, 129; first base, 175; percentage, 352; total bases, 267; sacrifice hits, 10; stolen bases, 37. Nicol, of Louisville-Games, 28; at bat, 112; runs, 12; first base, 39; percentage, 348; total bases, 61; sacrifice hits, 1; stolen

357; runs, 103; first base, 124; percentage, .344; total bases, 230; sacrifice hits, 5; stolen Miller, of St. Louis-Games, 125; at bat, 480; runs, 93; first base, 164; percentage, .341; total bases, 225; sacrifice hits, 8; stolen

Joyce, of Washington-Games, 98; at bat,

"Giants Receive the Temple Cup. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-All the baseball "cranks" in New York State appeared to have assembled to-night in the Broadway Theater, where the Temple cup was presented to Captain Ward and his "Giants." The fun began by the DeWolf Hopper Opera Company singing a chorus. Attraction after attraction followed in quick succession. Justice Grady made the speech of presentation, and Della Fox carried the handsome cup and placed it in Captain Ward's hands. The captain of the "Glants" made a short speech. The ceremony over, there was a wild storm of cheers and a deafening applause. About \$4,000 was received at the box office, which goes to the "Giants."

Two Pitchers in Trouble. BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.-"Kid" Gleason, of the Baltimore Baseball Club, and Johnny Murphy, the lightweight pugilist, were arrested at Camden station early to-nght for assaulting and beating policeman Lery. Mc-Mahon, Baltimore's crack pitcher, was in the "scrap," but so far has eluded arrest. McMahon and Gleason were about to take their departure from Baltimore and Murphy was on hand to see them off.

I. U. WANTS FAIR PLAY.

Mild Protest Against Treatment on DePauw Football Grounds.

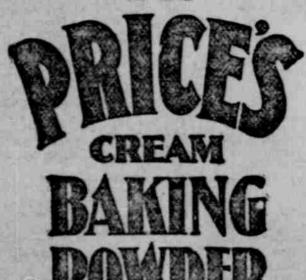
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The report of the I. U .- DePauw football game given in Sunday's Journal was a very one-sided affair. It would lead the readers to believe that I. U. had a very easy team, but the truth is DePauw was never more badly scared in her life. I. U. gave her a close call and would have won had the referee's decisions been more just. Repeatedly I. U. stopped DePauw on downs but could never get the ball as the referee. who, by the way, was a DePauw man, would claim DePauw had gained the necessary ground. In the second haif I. U. could never get the ball by falling on it; the referee would always give it to DePauw. Both teams were good in offensive work, but poor in defensive play. It was a question of which team could retain the ball, that was the one sure to make the gains. I. U. made her gains through the line and could never be stopped. While playing a rushing game DePauw excelled in her end plays, as the interference was splendid. Corbett, DePauw's new coach, was appointed timekeeper and filled both positions admirably. He was continually giving the DePauws pointers and helping them out when necessary. All through the game the cry arose "Kill the nigger!" but to their dismay Eagleson, I. U.'s colored half-back, hit their line hard and often for long gains. He couldn't be killed and showed clearly that he is the best line bucker in the State. I. U. supporters were guyed, jeered and jostled around by the insulting DePauw crowd. They were insulting in a manner far below the dignity of students. The students here are much encouraged over the splendid showing made against such odds and will give the I. U. team their best support. Our eleven has great odds to play against but all we ask is a fair deal and a kick will never come from old I. U., the biggest, best and brainlest institution Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 14.

Wabash College Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13.-It is greatly regretted here that Rose Polytechnic is not to be represented in the coming intercollegiate football. Just what changes, if any, will be necessary in the schedule remain to be seen. Wabash has no game with the Terre Haute men until Nov. 3 and expects to meet other teams of the State according to programme. Her first game will be with DePauw at Greencastle, on Nov. 20, and on the following Saturday she plays I. U. on the local grounds.

The new rules are to improve football considerably as to roughness. How rough it shall be now rests with the umpire. It is necessary, however, that he shall be loyally supported by the players. The people do not understand the rules and might make things warm for an umpire who insisted on their observance providing the opposing teams did not unite in sustaining him. The new rules prevent "piling up," to some extent, prescribing greater penalties for such offenses. The game is more open and there

Awaraed Highest Honors-World's Pair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Yartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

is more kicking. The momentum mass plays have been eliminated, which means that football crowds will see no more the flying wedge. This instrument was little less dangerous than a projectile from an ordinary cannon. If the umpires "stand up to the rack" football hereafter will give the players at least a fighting chance for

their lives. The new physiological laboratory of Wabash College is an important additionto the institution. The popular mind would appreciate more clearly its character if it were called a greenhouse, which it really is. It is now being furnished with a hot water heating system. The work of stocking it with plants has been begun and will be kept up indefinitely. In the biological department a series of experiments has been inaugurated for testing root pressure. Roots press the sap upward with a certain periodicity. These tests are to determine at what time of the day this pressure is strongest, and in what plants it is strongest. Such experiments repuire the cal laboratory affords. The office of this department, fitted up during the past year, is a beautiful one and is furnished with some very fine bacteriological apparatus. An elementary course is given in this branch scientific inquiry. A few cultures are made of the commoner bacteria. A number of new microscopes have been added, all of American make, and a splendid collection of monographs on roots has just been received from Germany and France.

RACES NO ABANDONED.

Washington Park Events Will Be

"Pulled Off" by Another Club. CHICAGO, Oct. 14.-The announcement of the Wasnington Park Club that it will hold no more race meetings does not mean that there will be no more racing on the track, but simply that the club will not assume control of the racing. The organization has always been as much of a social as a racing club, and a few of the racing coterie within the club were socially embarrassed and personally annoyed by the indictment found against club officials last summer on the ground that the race track was a common nuisance. There was also a strong feeling among a portion of the club against President Wheeler. The sentiment had some influence on the action of last night. It thought President Wheeler extravagant. The expenses of the race track this season were some \$55,900, and this, said the anti-Wheeler party, was far too much. The announcement of last night was timely in a racing way. Four stakes for 1895 and 1896 close Monday, and hundreds of entries had already been made for them. Three 1896 stakes, the American derby, with \$10,000 added, the Sheridan stakes, \$2,500 added, and the revived Englewood stakes, \$2,000 added, also will close to-morrow. The club also has three classic events for the 1895 meeting closed last October, which will have to be abandoned. They are the \$25,000 American derby, upon whose candidates the bookmakers are already betting, the Queen Isabelia stakes and the Sheridan stakes. Although abandoned by the Washington Park Club, these three events are not likely to be nullified. George V. Hankins, of the Chicago Fair Associa-tion, which operates the new Harlem track, said after he heard of the board's action: "I shall make the Washington Park Club an offer to take the stakes which have closed and are closing off their hands. It is best for Western racing that the stakes should not die, and I am willing to take them to Harlem and pay the same to owners as the Washington Park Club.'

New Running Race Track. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-The Virginia Jockey Club will, on next Thursday, Oct. 18, inaugurate a six weeks' race meeting at the new St. Asaph track, about five miles from Washington on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Nearly all the big stables will be represented, and the meeting will in a measure be an adjourned session of the New York meeting, as the wind-up of the Morris Park meeting to-morrow will practically close the race season in the East. The Virginia Jockey Club has been li-censed by the Jockey Club, and its officers, who are turfmen of national fame, insure the high-class character of the new track. The track will be managed by J. M. Kirk, the treasurer, and H. D. McIntyre will be secretary. F. W. Simmons and C. Mc-Dowell will be judges, James Rowe starter, Chris. Fitzgerald clerk of the scales and Benj. Brush timer.

Crawford (2:07 3-4) Dead.

DUBOIS, Pa., Oct. 14.-The pacer, Crawford, having a record of 2:07%, died here yesterday and was buried at the distance pole, where the local association will erect a monument. Crawford was owned by R. A. Stratton, of Vansburg, Pa.

Champion Female Sculler. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.-Before a throng which packed the levee on the other side of the river and the great Eads bridge, Miss Rose Mosenthein this afternoon finished easily first in the mile and a half sculling match for the female championship of America, defeating Miss Tillie Ashley, of Hartford, Conn., who, seeing the race lost, stopped rowing before the contest was half over. The time was 12 minutes 23%

A LESSON FOR COREANS.

It Was Taught Them by Men of the United States Navy in 1871.

Washington Post. In 1866 the United States schooner Sherman was lost in Corean waters, and in 1868 the Shenandoah, which had been sent out by the government to search for the missing vessel, was fired upon while in the same locality. As a consequence, a squad-ron under command of Admiral Rodgers was sent there in 1870, consisting of the Colorado, Alaska, Benecia, Monocacy and Palos, with instructions to inquire into the matter and to rectify any wrongs inflicted. Among the marines aboard the Colorado was Dan Williams, who now acts as cashier for the police department in the collec-tion of fines at the Police Court. Dan was a mere lad then, but his experiences were sufficient to make his hair stand on end at times, and imprint lasting recollections upon his mind. The United States vessels anchored off the Corean coast May 19, 1871, with 125 miles ahead of them before reaching their destination, Boise island. The route had to be surveyed, and finally the island was reached. Communication was had with the natives, who came aboard of the Colorado and displayed great amazement at what they witnessed in the way of heavy guns. They departed with the hope that no harm was intended them. The following day the islanders had changed their tune and sent word to the admiral that the crew of the Sherman had met a sad fate for violating the laws of the country, and that as those then present intended to destroy their lands and people they desired no further intercourse with the Americans. Two days later a surveying party under Captain Blake, of the Alaska, was fired upon by the natives, and the shots returned, the natives being driven into the timber. The 7th of June a junk load of poultry and eggs was sent cut to the admiral as a peace offering, but as the United States had bountifully sup-plied its crews, the admiral declined the gifts. Preparations were then made to give the hypocrites a dose of American antidote. Five hundred men, under Captain Kimberly, with staty rounds of ammunition, were made ready to land, and were towed by the Palos and Monocacy. A let-ter of apology was early forthcoming from the Coreans for the offenses they had committed, but no attention was given it. At this the natives opened fire on the Monocacy, which was returned, inflicting great slaughter. It was noon when the marines landed to make their way through a mud flat. The Coreans retreated before them leaving guns, ranging from eight to thirty-

two pounds, all made fast to trees and trained to fire but in one direction. When a third intrenchment was reached the Coreans were found in large numbers, and a hard-fought battle ensued, the Monocacy's guns firing over the heads of the marines into the fort, until signaled by the latter to desist. Lieutenant McKee was killed in this fight, a bullet and spear entering his body. Heavy stones were rolled down the mountains onto the marines. Only a few of the latter, however, were killed, and but thirty wounded. The Coreans killed numbered 256; twenty-five were wounded and twenty prisoners were taken. The bulk of the enemy scattered in every direction. Numerous Christians were taken upon the United States vessels after this engagement and transported to China for safety. The lesson is thus told of the whipping which avenged the loss of the Sherman's crew and brought the Coreans

to terms with the United States. A SLY "WATCHDOG."

Holman's Effort to Sneak a Bill Through the House Retold.

Washington Capital. It is not a good watchdog that will guard the larder all night from those who would break in, and then turn about and flich everything himself, and it is an even worse watchdog that will turn and bite his friends. And yet there seems to be an idea that our "watchdog of the treasury" does these things, and there also seems to be a feeling among his fellows in the House that he is an ill-conditioned watchdog whom they would be better rid of. A good many speakers of the House, every one, in fact during Judge Holman's time, have known and disliked, and expressed their

methods. "The Democrats among the Speakers have been as strongly distrustful of him as the others. Judge Holman poses as the opposer of private claims. He used always to do it. More recently he has not done it so openly. But there are plenty of stories of instances where he has had small and new members do it for him-the small members for gain, perhaps the new members because they deludedly thought it was an honor to be so close to Holman. And yet this man, with such a vivid hatred of any wasteful and unjust use of the public moneys, has repeatedly juggled to sneak his own claims through. He has resorted to tricks by taking the House unawares. He has made misstatements, and more than that, in order not to destroy his pose he has shoved his own private claims off on other shoulders-made other men introduce them. I should think that his opponents would look this very bad record up when they ask for votes against him. It would make excellent campaign material. The story of Judge Holman's latest attempt is a little worse than usual. It relates to a claim that he attempted to get through in the last hours of the last session. It was a claim for private property destroyed during the war, certain barges and flatboats loaded with hay, which were destroyed by General Baylo during the Morgan raid in 1863 to prevent their use by Morgan's command. This class of claims has almost never been allowed in Congress. In the Thirty-eighth Congress Holman got this claim through the House in some way, but it failed in the Senate. In this last ses-sion Judge Holman brought the old matter up again. He tried to get the war claims committee of the House to report it favorably but could not. Then, on Aug. 27, the day before the final adjournment, when there were but twenty-seven members on the floor, and not a member of the war claims committee present, Judge Holman tried to slip his claim through without the committee. He pleaded long and earnestly with the members who objected, and stated that it was a great many years since he had asked the House to consider a private claim. But the objectors didn't budge. There was great noise and confusion in the hall at the time; the clerk read rapidly and indistinctly; there was hardly anyone present. The watchdog almost sneaked away with the bone.

A NEW FUEL.

Great Results Expected from a Process Invented by an Ohio Man.

Findlay Letter in Cincinnati Tribune. Within a very short time there will be practically demonstrated in the naturalgas field north of this city the value of a process or theory which, if results are such as the projectors and others of good judgment predict, will lead to an inexhaustible supply of natural gas in all localities where

that valuable agent has ever been found. The diminishing of the pressure in the gas wells which supply this and other cities in northwestern Ohio has for several years been a condition confronting the citizens and manufacturers in the Ohio gas belt, and there has been no end of hard thinking by experts and others to find a way by which the lowering of the pressure which sends the gas through the long miles of mains could be counteracted.

Following the example of the gas companies of Pennsylvania, the cities of Findlay and Toledo and the Northwestern Ohio Gas Company sought to soive the problem, and to some extent succeeded, by building immense pump stations in gas fields at Van Buren and Stuartsville, by means of which an artificial pressure was placed on the mains. This plan of procedure has been only partially successful, and had the drawback that the natural gas, when re-ceived by the customers of the gas com-panies, was largely diluted by chunks of atmosphere.

It remained for William Heckert, a well-

known mechanical engineer, whose work as an inventor has made his name prominent in this and other portions of the country, to evolve a plan and invent a process which, if the practical test soon to be made near this city does not prove a failure, will solve not only the problem of gas pressure, but of gas supply as well.
Mr. Heckert worked upon his theory for nearly a year in a quiet way, and little was known of the workings of his process until letters patent were issued to him in February last covering a process for rejuvenating abandoned natural-gas wells. The Heckert process is based upon the same principles as are largely used in the making of artificial gas by machinery, viz.: forcing air through a body of crude petroleum. This process of making artificial gas has been in vogue for many years, and Mr. Heckert simply proposes to use the earth for his gas machine. It is well known that the gas bearing territory in northwestern Ohio is underlaid by vast stretches of porous rock in which crude petroleum exists in larger or smaller quantities. The Heckert process proposes by means of immense pumps to force a vast current of air simultaneously down several wells which have yielded some oil. This air passing through the oil-saturated stratum of rock will become sufficiently and permanently carburated to change it to a gas for heating or lighting. The gas having been thus manufactured will find its way to the surface and mains via other wells in the neighbor-

Some scout at the feasibility of Mr. Heckert's plan, but the latter is strong in the faith that his process will be a revolution in the present methods of treating gas wells. In an interview he said: "At no time since the introduction of practical science in general business have we been required to take a backward step in anything essential to the comfort, convenience and higher development of the human race. In keeping with such universal progress we must find some way to utilize the boundless supply of fuel which nature has stored in a reservoir below us, and which present methods fail to reach. The fact is now demonstrated in thousands of places that air forced through a reservoir of oil is carburated and becomes a better illuminating gas than any natural gas. "Who will give an intelligent reason why air forced through nature's oil reservoir should not produce gas equally good and in proportionately larger quantities than is produced from artificial tanks of oil? Within the last month an interesting illustration was given near Elwood, Ind. Gas from a high-pressure field was conveyed through a long pipe and permitted to return to the porous rock through a few wells connected with the same pipe line in a low-pressure field, and in this way surrounding wells within a radius of a half mile were well supplied with gas. Thus was demonstrated beyond a doubt the fact that air, as well as gas, when forced down wells at one point, will pass through the porous rock and reappear in adjoining wells." All the arrangements for making the test of the Heckert method have been made. A large pumping engine and air compressers have been purchased by the company own-

ing the patents, and a thorough series of experiments will be made. The plant is being erected on the Wyoming addition to this city. Large capitalists and experts from Eastern cities have recently visited Findlay and investigated the Heckert theory, with the result that plenty of money and other assistance have been forthcoming. Several of the best and oldest experts in the Pennsylvania oll and gas fields, representing vast interests, have looked into the matter. and without exception reported their belief in the ultimate success of the plan, which, in its results, would be equaled only by the discovery of oil and gas. It would mean a revolution in the now exhausted gas fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, while the capital and industries interested in the permanence of the gas supply in the Ohio and Indiana fields would

the people of the localities mentioned. Hill Was a Democratic Boy.

take on a new feeling of security. Small

wonder, then, that the coming experiments

will be watched with eager attention by

New York Sun. But there is a legend that it was when Senator Hill was but a lad and engaged as a train boy on one of the central New York railroads that he first announced his political faith in such a way as to attract attention. A passenger asked for a copy of a certain newspaper, then famous the country through for its uncompromising Republicanism. "No, sir," said the lad, "I don't sell any paper that prints so many lies as that one does. I am a Democrat."

The Latest Race.

Boston Transcript. There are all kinds of records nowadays. Even the bovine race is getting a place in turf annals, as we learn from Kansas City, where it is confidently expected that this week "the famous trotting calf Julius" will lower his record of 4:041/4.

How Cleveland Helps British Trade. South American Trade Journal, London. Under the abrogated treaty (reciprocity agreement with Brazil) the Americans had important advantages, which enabled them to undersell British goods, with the result that imports from this country were very detrimentally affected.

A Coming Injunction.

Chicago Mail. A federal judge has enjoined the receivers of a railroad from reducing wages. If the courts could only enjoin the Democratic party from doing that prosperity would re-The voters will issue their injunction dislike for his hypocritical and inconsistent | in November.

ILLNESS OF THE CZAR

LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE RUMORS ARE BASED ON SERIOUS FACTS.

He Has Kept the Peace of Europe for Fourteen Years, and His Death May Result in Evil for that Continent.

London Spectator

The report that Alexander III of Russia is ill is probably founded upon serious facts. The statement comes in from all sides, and is not discredited by the circumstances that every correspondent has his own separate version of the disease from which the Emperor is suffering. Today it is Bright's disease, yesterday it was apoplexy, to-morrow it will be a nervous affection, and the day after internal cancer. That is always the case when royal persons are sick, and in Russia, owing to the dangers which attend every succession, the most determined efforts would certainly be made to preserve a secrecy as to details which, we may add, in the case of eminent persons not on thrones, are often published with heartless disregard of natural feeling. What is it to anybody why the Comte De Paris died at fiftysix? It is said, indeed, that in the present instance all discussion as to the Czar's health has been officially prohibited in Warsaw, sufficient evidence of itself, if the statement is true, that the inner group of statesmen round the throne are growing alarmed. There is, moreover, no priori ground for doubting the reports. The Czar is an exceptionally powerful man, one of the strongest in his dominions, and such men only possess intense vitality when they spring, as happens occasionally, from families with a habit of living on. Muscular force and longevity are by no means identical. Living long has not been a habit of the Romanoffs, whose position as lonely autocrats, who can never have friends and can never be relieved of responsibility for the immense world in which they play Providence, gradually wears out their nerves. It is impossible for a Russian Emperor to be ever free, while awake, from a sense of anxiety, which in the present Emperor is redoubled, alike by his horri- offered, but hold aloof until the election in ble position as the target for the "active" Nihilists and by personal conscientious-

The weight of that awful scepter would bow down any ruler if frivolous as a Va-lois, and Alexander III is a man who takes himself seriously, who believes in his responsibility to God as deeply as any English pastor, and who, while aware that his mind is as unequal to his task as any other mind would be, works on at it from morning to night with unfaltering constancy. He has no chancellor, no grand vizier, but is his own premier and first secretary, every affair of any importance is submitted to him and he has mastered all departments, even those which, like the Asiatic Foreign Ministry, sometimes escapes a Czar's control. The toll alone which falls upon him, considered merely as toll, is of the most pressing and severe kind, and, of course, it is grievously increased by its necessary character. It is had enough to be Viceroy of India, with perhaps a hundred-we believe it is much more-executive orders to issue every week, but the Viceroy is not a law to himself. nor can his decisions as a rule involve the momentous consequences for good or evil which must constantly follow upon "supreme orders" from the Russian throne. It is hard to imagine how a man so pressed and not, like a Valois or a Bourbon of the feebler type, too thin of conacience to feel the pressure ever escapes the insanity which struck the Julian Caesars, or falls, if ordinary disease attacks him, to collapse from overstrain. WHY HE SHOULD LIVE.

There is probability in the reports of the

Czar's illness, and we wish to point out to

our readers how strong their hope should be

that Alexander III should not only recover, but recover fully. The English abhorrence of the Russian system of administration, which is in part justified by facts like the treatment of all heretics and political opponents, reflects itself almost always-there is a partial exception in the case of Alexander II-in an oversevere judgment upon the occupant of the throne. The driver of an express is not always responsible for collisions. . The present Emperor is a strange man in a strange position; for no Emperor of this century has been so little trained for his work, or has been so nearly a prisoner in his house; but by the confession of enemies, as well as friends, he has striven to do his duty, and he has pertormed for Europe a service which deserves her conscious gratitude. He has kept the peace for fourteen years, during which he has had many provocations, especially the Bulgarian one, which, to him, as to all the more fanatic devotees of Russia, has in it some color of insult to the throne. It is all very well to say that that is simple work and that an autocrat can keep peace as he can make war, by willing it; but that is not quite true. The Czar can, of course, abstain from "ringing that little beil." as the Emperor Nicholas put it; but in abstaining he may have to face and to subdue hostile public opinion, the remonstrances of his great officers—General Gourko, judging by his speeches to his officers, certainly expected war three years ago-and the anger of the most energetic single party in the empire, that of the Pan-Slavists. He has to surrender the reputation most men desire, and to keep back a people always, at least in one direction. eager to advance. The Emperor, once his mind was made up, faced all these factions, defeated them all, and now, after fourtee years of strain, still holds peace or war in the hollow of his hand. All the diplor sts of Europe acknowledge this, public well as privately, and whatever the more of the Czar's strenuous action. Europe should be grateful to the determined will which resisted so many temptations-one, and not the least, being that the Czar at the head of his army would have been relieved from all attempts at assassination. The most furious of Nihillsts would have waited passively for the issue of that great adventure. A weak man could not have held the war party in chains, nor could any successor to the Emperor's position, weak or strong, be equally relied on. He might, if strong, wish for war as the only road out of an intolerable situation-imagine an army protecting the sides of the railway whenever you travel-and, if weak, would instantly be in the hands of a new, and probably an inexperienced, body of advisers, who might go to war as willfully as the counselors of the Mikado. It is because the present Czar is meither strong nor weak, but at once selfdistrustful and determined, that he is able to keep peace so continuously. To our minds there is something wholly pathetic n that heavy man sitting in Gatschina, half prisoner, transacting in health and sickness a mass of vital business to which he is, and knows he is, half unequal, yet because he is responsible, doing it all, and holding on inflexibly all the while to his beneficent determination. We detest the Russian system of government, but we heartily wish the Czar a speedy deliver-ance from his bodily difficulties and a full restoration to health. Even a long sickness would weaken his hands for good, and there is no evidence that those into whose hands his power would fall would pursue

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA. There is always an idea in this country. we fancy, that any weakening of the Russian throne must benefit the cause of freedom, and that a new devolution of the crown is ground for new hope; but is that actually true? The roots of the autocracy are very firmly laid, both in the magnitude of the army and in the rooted belief of the lower people-an enormous majority-that the Russian Emperor ought to be an autocrat. Their dread is of local tyrants, not of the distant figure, which once at least has stirred strongly on their behalf. The history of Russia seems to prove that the stronger the Emperor the less opressive is the vast bureaucracy which executes his orders and that even another Ivan II would be better for the masses than an irresponsible group without tradition wielding the sceptre, mainly for the benefit of its members. A great minister might, no doubt, do much, but a new monarch no more implies a great minister in Russia than in England. As for any new master decreeing liberty it is rather to be expected from an old one weary, like Alexander II, with governing, and with experience enough to know, like Nicholas I, that even autocratic power does not enable a sovereign in a regime of silence to hold in check all those who, throughout a vast empire, are intent on using their delegated power either for oppression or for self-aggrandizement.

Young men do not part with power so easily nor are the graver advisers of the Russian throne even yet convinced that the empire could be governed, or even held together, without an irresistible force at its center, able to crush the strongest, and with no interest save in the well being, as

long as they are obedient of the majority. We thing ourselves that a representative body, with consultative powers only, would terminate those evils in Russia, which result rather from silence than any wish to oppress, but there is no evidence that any Romanoff whatever would make that immense concession. At all events all such speculations are dreamy, while the concrete fact is that the present Czar is master in Russia with the consent of the majority and uses his power to stave off from Europe year after year what might prove a hid-eous calamity, a long and gigantic war, in which the progress of civilization mght be definitely thrown back, a war sure to be succeeded, if only from the pressure of increased poverty, by a burst of what this generation describes as "anarchy." We might as well wish a fainting fit to the coachman who is holding in his horses as we cross the road as illness to the present Emperor of Russia.

THE RULE OF THE POPULISTS. How It Has Prostrated the Business Interests of Colorado.

Denver Times-Sun. The following is an extract sent to the Republican congressional committee at Washington and signed by the executive committee of the Denver Business Men's League, consisting of five thousand busi-ness men-partly Republicans, partly Democrats and partly recent Populists:
"Populist rule in Colorado has been like

a devastating forest fire. By destroying

our credit, which is the life of commerce, it has consumed for the time being not

less than \$300,000,000 of values in this State.

Colorado's credit was so high that the borrowing power of her property ranked in the late census next to that of New York. This borrowing power, this mainspring of our splendid progress, has been temporarily paralyzed by the accidental ascendency of a party which stands for repudia-tion and flatism and is not a true friend to hard silver money. "The property of Denver was assessed for \$100,000,000, and was worth three times that sum when the Populists came into power. Notwithstanding the city's inevitably brilliant future, the average selling price of this property, pending the overthrow of Waiteism, has shrunk two-thirds, "Silver has declined only 25 per cent., or less than the average products of the other States, while the increased value and output of gold, together with our bountiful crops, have more than made up the short-age. Therefore, not over one-half of our shrinkage of values can be charged to the panic and the universal depreciation resulting from the gold standard. The other one-half of loss is due directly and wholly to the destruction of confidence by Populist

"So withering has this been that at the present moment even a gold mine cannot borrow \$1 on five dollars' worth of gold ore actually in sight with which to extract that ore and send it to the smelter. Lenders are anxious to reap the rich harvest November decides whether we are to have anarchy or civilized government. Two hundred thousand farmers from the droughtstricken States to the east of us are anxious to come here and farm by irrigation, but under Populist rule we can borrow no more money with which to build irrigating canals. Manufacturing is most profitable here, but capital shuns Populism as a pes-

"The people of Colorado are loyal to their contracts, and they are lighting up the camp fires on every hill for a campaign, regardless of party, which is to overthrow Populism and re-establish the credit of the

> Happy Days in Georgia. Oh, we're feelin' mighty happy, As along the road we jog;

For the fat is on the 'possum An' the bark is on the dog. An' life is not a riddle,

But is happiness complete For the bow is on the fiddle An' the move is on the feet!

Then sing the joy of livin', An' just go it with a whoop! For the cash is on the counter An' the oyster's in the soup! -Atlanta Constitution.

"Out with It." New York Sun.

Happy Mexico. "Plenty of money." That looks blest "Plethora of money in the Mexican banks." That looks bad. The banks are the worst place for money. It ought to be out. This is the true sense of money. When the banks hold a plethora of the stuff the people are in lack of it. Out with it.

BIG FOUR ROUTE. Indianapolis to New York in 221-2

Hours. Indianapolis to Buffalo, 11 Hours and

50 Minutes.

Indianapolis to Cleveland, 7 Hours. On and after Sunday, Sept. 30, 1894, the new Knickerbocker Special leaves Indian-apolis at 7 p. m., daily, reaches Cleveland 2:10 a. m., Buffalo 6:50 a. m., New York 6:30 p. m. and Boston 9:05 p. m. Through Wagner sleeper Indianapolis to New York and connecting at Albany with parlor cars to Boston. Wagner sleeper, Peoria and Indianapolis to Cleveland, switched out at the latter place and passengers can rest undisturbed until 7 a. m. Returning, sleeper leaves Cleveland at 8. p. m., reaches Indianapolis at 6:40 a. m. Leave Indianapolis at 7 a. m., daily, reaches Feoria at

For full time of all trains see advertisement in other part of this paper.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fif'y years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

\$17.30-Richmond, Va., and Return-\$17.30.

Via Pennsylvania line, through Pittsburg and Washington. Tickets on sale Oct. 16, 17 and 18, good for return trip until Nov. 1. Call at ticket offices for further informa-

The perspiration to great extent de-purates the blood; that is, it carries off its mpurities. If the pores become obstructed, hese impurities, when they do not remain latent in the circulation, cause eruptions. The remedy for this state of things is Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Ask for Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofulz, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking six bottles of I am now well. I am very grateful to you, it saved me from as I feel that a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases Mailed Free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

It Is Not What We Say

But What

Hood's Sarsa Does

That Tells the Story. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine. Even when other preparations fail,

parilla Be Sure to Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c. AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND

HOUSE Tues ay, W dnesday Weires ay, Matinee,

PINERO'S GREAT COMEDY,

Miss Johnstone Bennett Presented per arrangement with DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager Lyceum Theater, New York, by a Special Company under the

Management of Chas. Frohman

THE COMPANY

Johnstone Bennett, George Alison, Beaumont Smith, Maud Odell. Lorimer Stoddarde Elaine Eilson, John Findlay, Vaughan Glaser, Ida Vernon, Louise Rial, A. H. Gregory. W. S. Holmes,

Produced With Special Scenery and Properties

PRICES -Night: Orchestra and Boxes, \$1.50; Dress Circle, \$1; Balcony (reserved), 75c; Balcony (admission), 50c; Gallery, 25c Matinee: Orchestra and Boxes, 75c; Dress Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25c. Oct. 18, 19, 20-"A TEXAS STEER.

ENGLISH'S OPERA

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

FOR . ONE . NIGHT . ONLY. THURSDAY, OCT. 18,

MRS. POTTER MR. BELLEW

"In Society"

And their excellent company in Alexander Dumas' famous comedy,

PRI ES-Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, \$1.50; Dress Circle, \$1: Balcony (reserved), 75c; Balcony (admission), 50c; Gallery, 25c.

PARK MATINEES DAILY THEATER

PRICES-10c, 20c and 30c. This Afternoon and Night,

The Great Sensational Drama. "WIFE FOR WIFE"

Vivid Poisoning Scene. Thrilling Mad Scene. Famous Double Duel; Struggle to the Deat . Thursday-JAS. B. MACKIE. ENGLISH'S OPERA To ni ht

Tuesday and Wednesday and Wednesday and Wadnesday BARNEY FERGU ON

In his new Vandeville Farce Duffy's Blunders Prices_Night: Gallery, 15c; balcony, 25; dress circle, 50c; orchestra, 75c, or h s ra circle, \$1; stage boxes, \$2.50. Matinee: Lower floor, 50c; b alcony

EMPIRE LADIES' ENTRANCE ON

TO-NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE AT 2. Harry: Morris's: Burlesquers.

10-Big Specialty Acts-10.

2-Bright New Burlesques-2. Next week-ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO.

TO-NIGHT. A. CONAN DOYLE

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"READINGS AND REMINISCENCES."

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Monteflore Course Tickets\$1.00

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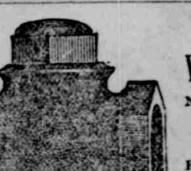
ROBERTS PARK CHURCH, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 8 P. M. Mr. Dan Davis and Davis Quin-

tette, of Terre Haute, Assisted by the BEST LOCAL TALENT. ADMIS-ION 35c — neserved Seats 15c extra Tickets on sale at Wulschner's Music House.

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